

Basic Arabic Grammar for Non-Arabic Speakers

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1. Basic Introduction.

Rule (101): The Arabic letters have three types of orders.

1. Based on alphabet (الترتيب الأبجدي)

أ، ب، ج، د، هـ، و، ز، ح، ط، ي، ك، ل، م، ن، س، ع، ف، ص، ق، ر، ش، ت، ث، خ، ذ، ض، ظ، غ

2. Based on spelling (الترتيب الهجائي)

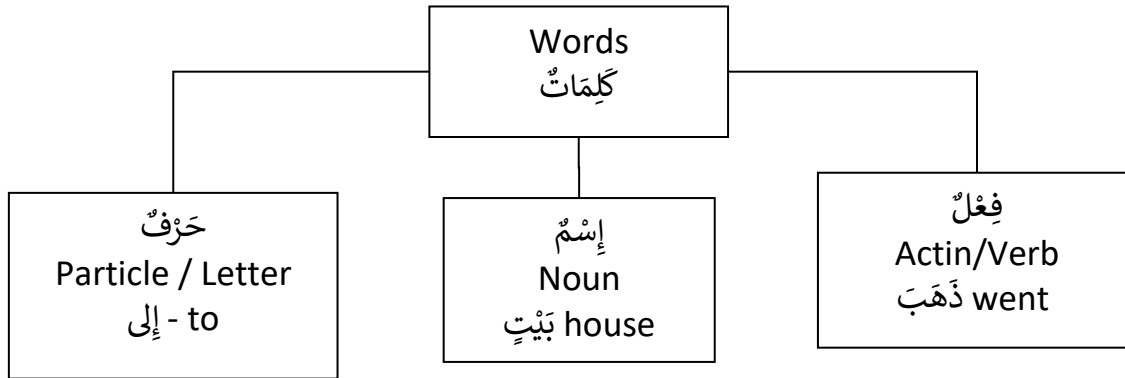
أ، ب، ت، ث، ج، ح، خ، د، ذ، ر، ز، س، ش، ص، ض، ط، ظ، ع، غ، ف، ق، ك، ل، م، ن، هـ، و، ي

3. Based on sound (الترتيب الصوتي)

أ، ع، ح، هـ، خ، غ، ق، ك، ج، ش، ض، ص، س، ز، ط، ت، د، ظ، ذ، ث، ر، ل، ن، ف، ب، م، و، ي، أ

Rule (110): Types of Words:

The Arabic language is made up of words and these words are of three types:



Rule (120): The Three Harakat in Tashkil (الْحَرَكَاتُ الثَّلَاثَةُ):

Kasra (كَسْرَةٌ إِ)	Damma (ضَمَّةٌ أُ)	Fatha (فَتْحَةٌ أ)
(i)	(u)	(a)

Rule (130): Non Harakat Tashkil:

Sukon	سُنْ	سُكُونٌ
Shaddah	سَّ	شَدَّةٌ

Example for Sukon: بَيْتٍ

Example for Shaddah: الشَّمْسُ

Rule (140): Tanwin (التَّنْوِينُ):

When vowel markings are doubled at the end of a word, they are called Taeween (تَنْوِينٌ).

Two Fathas – (an)	سَّ	فَتْحَتَانِ	محمداً
Two Dhammas – (on)	سُّ or سُ	ضَمَّتَانِ	محمدًا
Two Kasras – (in)	سِ	كَسْرَتَانِ	محمدٍ

Notes:

1. The additional vowel at the end of a word sounds like a ُ (noon Sakina) that is only pronounced and not written. e.g. مَسْجِدٌ - مَسْجِدُنْ
2. In the case of Two Fatha Tanwin, we add Alif and the Tanwin should be written on the top of this added Alif. Example (محمداً). The exception case, where no Alif is added, are when the end letter is Ta'a Marbota (ةً). Another exception is the Hamza (ءَ) but it also can be done both ways (مَاءَ) or (مَاءًا).

Rule (150): Two types of Ta'a:

- A. Ta'a Maftoha is always pronounced the same whether you stop or you continue. Example (بِنْتٌ).
- B. Ta'a Marbota is pronounced as Ha'a if you stop at it, otherwise it is pronounced at Ta'a. Example (فِطْلَةٌ).

Rule (160): Mud letters, i.e. vowels:

They are three (ا و ي). The Alif is preceded by Fatha, the Waw is preceded by Damma and the Ya'a is preceded by Kasra.

Rule (170): Types of Hamza:

The Hamzah that comes at the beginning of a word are two kinds:

- A. Qat3 Hamza: Always pronounced. The Hamza is written on the top of the Alif if it is Fatha (أَحْمَدٌ) or Damma (أَخْرَجَ), and at the bottom if Kasra (إِلْعَابٌ).
- B. Wasl Hamza: Not pronounced unless you start reading with it. Example (أَشْكُرُ). No Hamza is written on the top or bottom of the Alif.

Notes:

1. The way to recognize what is the kind of Hamza, you look at the mark on the top or bottom of the Alif. If it is Hamza, then it is Qat3 Hamza (أُ), otherwise it is Wasl Hamza (إِ).
2. The Alif of the Alif-Lam that comes at the beginning of nouns is always Wasl Hamza. If you start reading from it, then it is pronounced as Fatha. Example (مَعَ الْبِنْتِ) (الْبِنْتِ).
3. The sound of the Wasl Hamzah depends on the Harakah of the third letter. If it is Damma, then it is pronounced as Damma, otherwise it is pronounced like Kasra.

Rule (180): Types of Lam:

- A. Moon Lam. Always pronounced. Example (الْقَمَرُ). There will be Sukon on the top of the Lam. Moon Lam is not followed by Shadda.

The letters are: أ، ب، ج، ح، خ، ع، غ، ف، ق، ك، م، ه، و، ي

Oranges	الْبُرْتُقَالُ	Teeth	الْأَسْنَانُ
Horse	الْحِصَانُ	Carrot	الْجَزْرُ
Flag	الْعَلَمُ	Lam	الْخُرُوفُ
Opener	الْفَاتِحَةُ	Deer	الْغَزَالُ
Book	الْكِتَابُ	Pend or pencil	الْقَلَمُ
Telephone	الْهَاتِفُ	Quran Book	الْمِصْحَفُ
Hand	الْيَدُ	Flowers	الْوَرْدُ

B. Sun Lam. Not pronounced. Example (الشمسُ). The letter after the Lam has Shaddah. The Lam will have no Harakah on the top.

The letters are: ت، ث، د، ذ، ر، ز، س، ش، ص، ض، ط، ظ، ل، ن

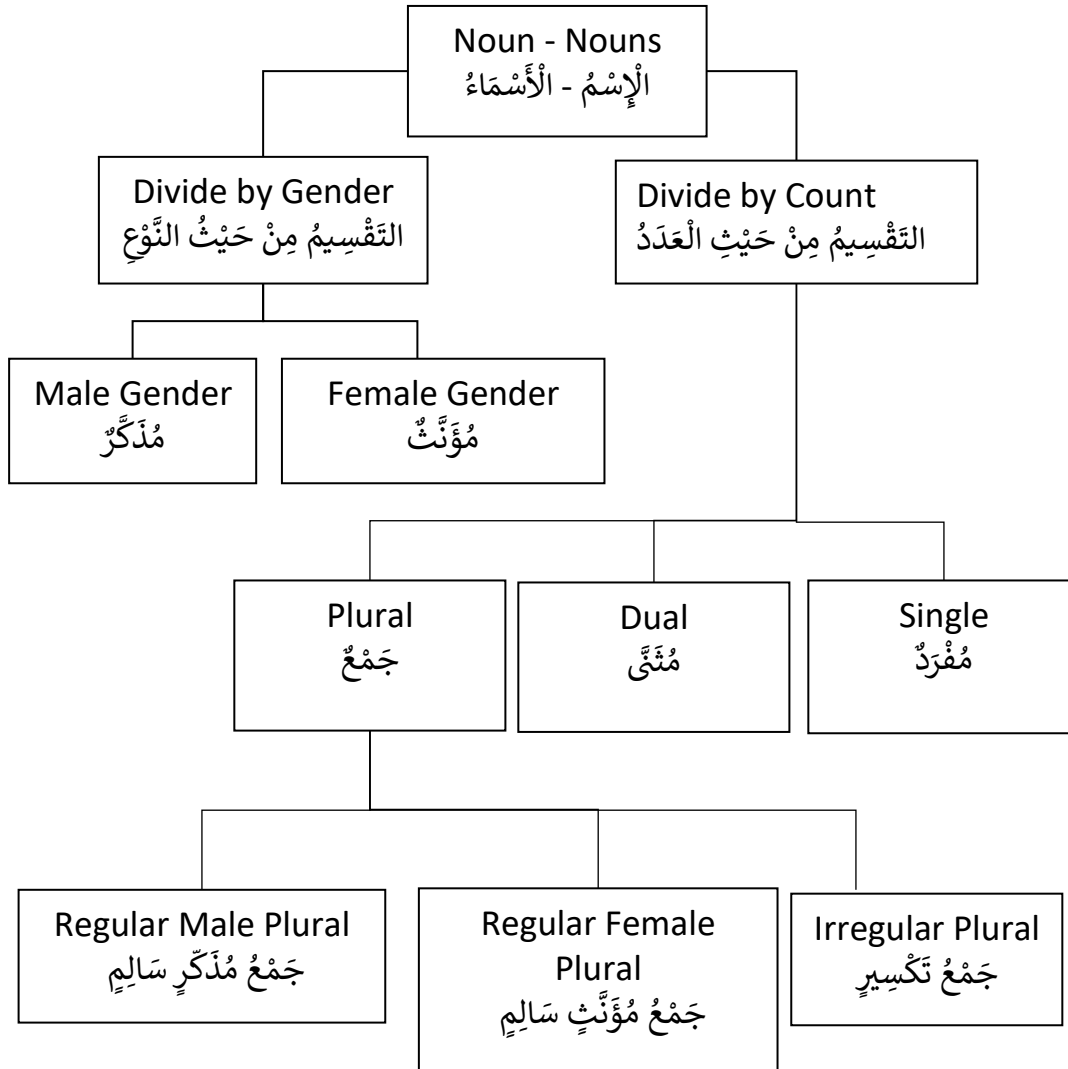
Fox	الشَّعْبُ	Sun	الشمسُ
Apple	التُّفَّاحُ	Rocket	الصَّارُوخُ
Bear	الدَّبُّ	Frog	الضَّفَدَعُ
Wolf	الدِّبُّ	Airplane	الطَّيَّارَةُ
Pomegranate	الرُّمَّانُ	Envelop	الظَّرْفُ
Flower	الزَّهْرَةُ	Lemon	الليمونُ
Car	السَّيَّارَةُ	Light	النُّورُ

Rule (190): Built in Sukon and Harakat

Built in Sukon and Harakat are the ones who don't change at all regardless of I3rab

2. The Nouns

Rule (210): Nouns are divided by gender and count:



Examples:

Properties		Examples	Translation
مُذَكَّرٌ	Masculine	طَالِبٌ	Student ^{1M}
مُؤَنَّثٌ	feminine	طَالِبَةٌ	Student ^{1F}

Properties		Examples	Translation
مُفْرَدٌ	Singular	طَالِبٌ	Student ^{1M}
مُتَنِّيٌّ	dual	طَالِبَانِ	Students ^{2M}
جَمْعٌ	plural	طُلَّابٌ	Students ^{3+M}

Rule (220): Notes about single nouns and how to convert them.

1. The regular single female nouns end with the female Ta'a (تَاءُ التَّأْنِيثِ).
بِنْتُ Girl ، شَجْرَةٌ Tree ، لَاعِبَةٌ Player^{1F} ، مَدْرَسَةٌ School
2. Irregular single female nouns don't end with the female Ta'a (تَاءُ التَّأْنِيثِ).
شَّمْسٌ Sun ، لَيْلَى Female Name ، نَفْسٌ Soul
3. To convert singular regular female noun into singular male noun, we remove the female Ta'a and vice versa.
لَاعِبَةٌ ↔ لَاعِبٌ Player كَاتِبَةٌ ↔ كَاتِبٌ Writer
4. Not all female nouns have male counterpart, such as
بِنْتُ Girl ، شَجْرَةٌ Tree ، شَّمْسٌ Sun ، لَيْلَى Female Name ، مَدْرَسَةٌ School ، غُرْفَةٌ Room
5. Not all male nouns have female counterpart, such as
وَلَدٌ Boy ، رَجُلٌ Man ، مَسْجِدٌ Mosque ، جَامِعٌ Mosque

Rule (230): Notes about dual nouns and how to convert them.

1. All dual nouns are made of the single noun with either Alif- Noon (أَنْ) or Ya'a Noon (يَنْ) added. No exceptions.
طَالِبٌ ↔ طَالِبَانِ، طَالِبَيْنِ Student
2. In the case of dual female nouns, the female Ta'a (تَاءُ التَّأْنِيثِ) is followed by, either Alif- Noon (تَانِ) or Ya'a Noon (تَيْنِ). The female Ta'a Marbota (ة) changes into Ta'a Maftooha (ت)
مَدْرَسَةٌ ↔ مَدْرَسَتَانِ شَجْرَةٌ ↔ شَجَرَتَانِ لَاعِبَةٌ ↔ لَاعِبَتَانِ بِنْتُ ↔ بِنْتَانِ

بِنْتُ ↔ بِنْتَانِ Girl	شَجْرَةٌ ↔ شَجَرَتَانِ Tree	لَاعِبَةٌ ↔ لَاعِبَتَانِ Player ^{1F}	مَدْرَسَةٌ ↔ مَدْرَسَتَانِ School
بِنْتُ ↔ بِنْتَيْنِ	شَجْرَةٌ ↔ شَجَرَتَيْنِ	لَاعِبَةٌ ↔ لَاعِبَتَيْنِ	مَدْرَسَةٌ ↔ مَدْرَسَتَيْنِ

3. To convert dual female noun into dual male nouns we remove the female Ta'a and vice versa.
كَلْبَانِ ↔ كَلْبَيْنِ Dogs
4. Dual names can't have Tanwin whether they have Alif-Lam or Ya'a-Lam.

كَلْبَانِ كَلْبَيْنِ	كَلْبَيْنِ كَلْبَانِ Dogs
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Rule (235): Notes about regular plural nouns and how to convert them.

1. Regular male plural nouns are made of the singular form with either Waw Noon (وَنْ) or Ya'a Noon (يَنْ) added at the end.
لَاعِبٌ ↔ لَاعِبُونَ، لَاعِبِينَ كَاتِبٌ ↔ كَاتِبُونَ، كَاتِبِينَ Writer
2. Regular female plural nouns are made of the singular form with the Alif Ta'a (ات) replacing the female Ta'a at the end.

بَقْرَةٌ ↔ بَقَرَاتٌ Cow	كَاتِبَةٌ ↔ كَاتِبَاتٌ writer	لَاعِبَةٌ ↔ لَاعِبَاتٌ Player
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3. To convert regular male plurals, remove the Alif Ta'a (ا) and replace them by either Waw Noon (وُن) or Ya'a Noon (يُن), and vice versa.

كاتبَاتُ Writers ← كاتبُونَ، كاتبِينَ Players لاعِبَاتُ ← لاعِبُونَ، لاعِبِينَ

4. Regular male plural nouns can't have Tanwin and they end with built in Fatha.

لاَعِبُونَ، لاَعِبُونَ

Rule (237) Nouns Driven from Verbs

- A. Subject nouns driven from verbs (إِسْمٌ فَاعِلٍ) are always regular plurals. In English, it is often called Actor Noun or Agent Noun and is obtained by adding suffixes, such as -er, -or, -ant, -ent, to the end of the verb. For example writer, reader, translator, accountant, absorbent. In Arabic, it is obtained as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Past tense Verb (root)	Did	Drank	Farmed	Played	Slept	Envied
2	Translation	فَعَلَ	شَرَبَ	زَرَعَ	لَعِبَ	نَامَ	حَسَدَ
3	Singular Male 1M	فَاعِلٌ Doer	شَارِبٌ Drinker	زَارِعٌ Farmer	لَاعِبٌ Player	نَائِمٌ Sleeper	حَاسِدٌ Envier
4	Singular Female 1F	فَاعِلَةٌ ة	شَارِبَةٌ ة	زَارِعَةٌ ة	لَاعِبَةٌ ة	نَائِمَةٌ ة	حَاسِدَةٌ ة
5	Double Male 2M (A)	فَاعِلَانِ انِ	شَارِبَانِ انِ	زَارِعَانِ انِ	لَاعِبَانِ انِ	نَائِمَانِ انِ	حَاسِدَانِ انِ
6	Double Male 2M (B)	فَاعِلَيْنِ ينِ	شَارِبَيْنِ ينِ	زَارِعَيْنِ ينِ	لَاعِبَيْنِ ينِ	نَائِمَيْنِ ينِ	حَاسِدَيْنِ ينِ
7	Double Female 2F (A)	فَاعِلَتَانِ انِ	شَارِبَتَانِ انِ	زَارِعَتَانِ انِ	لَاعِبَتَانِ انِ	نَائِمَتَانِ انِ	حَاسِدَتَانِ انِ
8	Double Female 2F (B)	فَاعِلَتَيْنِ ينِ	شَارِبَتَيْنِ ينِ	زَارِعَتَيْنِ ينِ	لَاعِبَتَيْنِ ينِ	نَائِمَتَيْنِ ينِ	حَاسِدَتَيْنِ ينِ
9	Plural Male 3+M (A)	فَاعِلُونَ ون	شَارِبُونَ ون	زَارِعُونَ ون	لَاعِبُونَ ون	نَائِمُونَ ون	حَاسِدُونَ ون
10	Plural Male 3+M (B)	فَاعِلِينَ ين	شَارِبِينَ ين	زَارِعِينَ ين	لَاعِبِينَ ين	نَائِمِينَ ين	حَاسِدِينَ ين
11	Plural Female 3+F	فَاعِلَاتُ ات	شَارِبَاتُ ات	زَارِعَاتُ ات	لَاعِبَاتُ ات	نَائِمَاتُ ات	حَاسِدَاتُ ات

Note: (A) Marfo3 and (B) is Mansob or Major

B. Object nouns driven from verbs (إِسْمٌ مَّفْعُولٍ) are always regular plurals. In English, it is often called Object Noun and is obtained by adding suffixes, such as -en, -ed, -ment, -ance, to the end of the verb. For example written, translated, argument, treatment, movement, performance. In Arabic, it is obtained as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Past tense (root)	Did	Drank	Farmed	Played	Envied
2	Translation to Arabic	فَعَلَ	شَرَبَ	زَرَعَ	لَعِبَ	حَسَدَ
3	Singular Male 1M	مَفْعُولٌ Done to Object	مَشْرُوبٌ Drink	مَرْزُوعٌ Farmed Plant	مَلْعُوبٌ Played With Object	مَحْسُودٌ Envied Person
4	Singular Female 1F	مَفْعُولَةٌ	مَشْرُوبَةٌ	مَرْزُوعَةٌ	مَلْعُوبَةٌ	مَحْسُودَةٌ
5	Double Male 2M (A)	مَفْعُولَانِ	مَشْرُوبَانِ	مَرْزُوعَانِ	مَلْعُوبَانِ	مَحْسُودَانِ
6	Double Male 2M (B)	مَفْعُولَيْنِ	مَشْرُوبَيْنِ	مَرْزُوعَيْنِ	مَلْعُوبَيْنِ	مَحْسُودَيْنِ
7	Double Female 2F (A)	مَفْعُولَتَانِ	مَشْرُوبَتَانِ	مَرْزُوعَتَانِ	مَلْعُوبَتَانِ	مَحْسُودَتَانِ
8	Double Female 2F (B)	مَفْعُولَتَيْنِ	مَشْرُوبَتَيْنِ	مَرْزُوعَتَيْنِ	مَلْعُوبَتَيْنِ	مَحْسُودَتَيْنِ
9	Plural Male 3+M (A)	مَفْعُولُونَ	مَشْرُوبُونَ	مَرْزُوعُونَ	مَلْعُوبُونَ	مَحْسُودُونَ
10	Plural Male 3+M (B)	مَفْعُولِينَ	مَشْرُوبِينَ	مَرْزُوعِينَ	مَلْعُوبِينَ	مَحْسُودِينَ
11	Plural Female 3+F	مَفْعُولَاتٌ	مَشْرُوبَاتٌ	مَرْزُوعَاتٌ	مَلْعُوبَاتٌ	مَحْسُودَاتٌ

Note: (A) Marfo3 and (B) is Mansob or Majror

Rule (240): Irregular plural nouns

A. Irregular plurals have no rules and they need to be memorized. For example

	School	Playground	Lion	Messenger	Fire
Singular	مَدْرَسَةٌ	مَلْعَبٌ	أَسَدٌ	رَسُولٌ	نَارٌ
Plural	مَدَارِسُ	مَلَاعِبُ	أُسُودٌ	رُسُلٌ	نِيرانٌ

B. Grammatically, they are treated like singular nouns.

C. When memorizing a noun that has irregular plural, one must memorize the noun and its irregular plural together.

Rule (250): How to identify the gender and the count of a noun

	1	2	3	4
	Count	Description	How to identify. Isn't always true (irregulars)	Examples
1	Single Nouns	Regular Male 1M	Doesn't Ends with the female Ta'a (تَاءُ) (التَّائِيثِ), Alif Ta'a, Alif-Noon, Ya'a-Noon or Waw-Noon.	طَالِبُ Student
2		Regular Female 1F	Ends with the female Ta'a (تَاءُ التَّائِيثِ), i.e. Ta'a Marbota.	طَالِبَةٌ Student
3		Irregular Female 1F	Doesn't end with the female Ta'a (تَاءُ) (التَّائِيثِ).	شَّمْسُ Sun لَيْلَى Female Name نَفْسُ Soul
4	Dual Nouns	Male 2M	Made of the single noun with either Alif-Noon (اِنِ) or Ya'a-Noon (يِنِ) added.	طَالِبَانِ، طَالِبَيْنِ Students
5	No irregulars exist	Female 2F	Made of the open female Ta'a (تِ) followed by, either Alif -Noon (تَانِ) or Ya'a-Noon (تَيْنِ).	طَالِبَتَانِ، طَالِبَتَيْنِ Students
6	Plural Nouns	Regular Male 3+M	Regular male plural nouns are made of the singular form with either Waw Noon (وُنِ) or Ya'a Noon (يِنِ) added at the end	طَالِبُونَ، طَالِبِينَ Students
7		Regular Female 3+F	Regular female plural nouns are made of the singular form with the Alif Ta'a (اتِ) added at the end.	طَالِبَاتُ Students
8		Irregulars 3+M, 3+F	They are always treated grammatically as the same as singular nouns.	شَجَرٌ Trees بَقَرٌ Cows قِطَطٌ Cats تَلَامِيذٌ Students

Note: Notice the difference in the Tashkil of the Noon of 2M and 3+M

3+M	2M
لَاعِبِينَ	لَاعِبَيْنِ

Rule (260): Nouns are also divided by intellect and definite, as follows:

A. By Intellect:

1. Intellect nouns are a type of nouns that refer to the ability to think and understand things.
2. In English, the pronoun “it” is used to refer to the non-intellect nouns but the pronoun “he” is used to refer to the intellect nouns. For example “It is the sun” “He is the man”. In Arabic the pronoun “هُوَ” is used with both.
3. All animals in Arabic are considered non-intellect, including pets, like dogs, cats and birds. All humans, angels, Jinn and Gods are considered intellect Nouns.

Type	Classification	Examples
Intellect Nouns	عَاقِلٌ	طَالِبٌ Student
Non-intellect nouns	غَيْرُ عَاقِلٍ	بَيْتٌ House

B. By Definite: A definite noun, or مَعْرِفَةٌ in Arabic, is a noun that is specific and not general. A definite noun is الْكِتَابُ, for example, which means ‘the book’. Another definite noun is كِتَابُ مُحَمَّدٍ, which means ‘Muhammad’s book’. These nouns are about a particular book, not any book in general. Nouns that start with Alif-Lam are Definite.

Type	Classification	Examples	
Definite nouns	مَعْرِفَةٌ	الطَّالِبُ The student	المزارعون The farmers
Indefinite nouns	نَكِرَةٌ	طَالِبٌ a student	مزارعون Farmers

Rule (270): The nouns ending with Alif-Maqsoora are called (الإِسْمُ الْمَقْصُورُ) Maqsoor Noun

The Alif-Maqsoora sounds like ‘aa’. The ending vowels of these nouns remain constant, regardless of their I3rab. This means that if they are assigned Sukon or Haraka, i.e. Fatha, Damma or Kasra, it is not pronounced and is called silent Harakat or silent Sukon.

Examples: مُسْتَشْفَى Hospital

مُوسَى Moses

سَلْمَى Female Name

حُبْلَى Pregnant

مَرْضَى Patients

Rule (280): The nouns that can't have Tanwin or Kasra (Surf is forbidden)

#	Case	Examples
1	Names ending with Ta'a Marbota ة, Maqsora Name ى or single female names. In short, all female names are forbidden regardless of ة. Exception If a female name has three letters but the middle letter is Sukon, then either way is okay depending on the context. Male names must have ة to be forbidden.	(female names not end with ة) رَيْنَبُ، مَرِيْمُ، سَعَادُ (female names end with ة) فَاطِمَةُ، عَائِشَةُ، مَكَّةُ، جَدَّةُ. (male name end with ة) حَمْرَةُ، أَسَامَةُ، مُعَاوِيَةُ، طَلْحَةُ. (Maqsora & more than 3 letters) مُسْتَشْفَى، مُوسَى، سَلْمَى، حُبْلَى، مَرْصَى. (3 letters with middle Skon) هِنْدُ، مِصْرُ is Egypt but مِصْرُ is any country.
2	Any name or adjective that ends with Alif-Noon. Make sure it is not dual noun	عُثْمَانُ، عَفَّانُ، سُفْيَانُ، مَرْوَانُ. كِسْلَانُ، جَوْعَانُ، عَظْشَانُ، مَلَّانُ.
3	Nouns of adjectives ending with Alif-Hamza or starting with Alif-Hamza, or both. Exception if the Alif-Hamza comes as the third letter such as (سَمَاءُ، عَوَاءُ)	أَكْبَرُ، أَحْسَنُ، أَبْيَضُ، أَسْوَدُ، أَحْمَرُ، أَصْفَرُ، أَزْرَقُ. أَحْمَدُ، أَنُورُ. أَغْنِيَاءُ، أَصْدِقَاءُ، أَقْوِيَاءُ، أَطِبَّاءُ. فُقَرَاءُ، وَرَرَاءُ، زُمَلَاءُ، عُلَمَاءُ.
4	Irregular plurals that have a Mada in the middle followed by two or three letters. They would sound like one of the following مَفَاعِلُ، مَفَاعِلُ، مَفَاعِلُ، فَعَائِلُ، فَعَائِلُ، فَوَاعِلُ، تَفَاعِلُ	(مَفَاعِلُ) مَسَاجِدُ، مَدَارِسُ، فَنَائِقُ، مَكَاتِبُ، دَقَائِقُ. (مَفَاعِلُ) مَنَادِيلُ، مَفَاتِيحُ، فَنَاجِيْنُ. (فَعَائِلُ) نَظَائِرُ، خَمَائِلُ. (أَفَاعِلُ) أَحَادِيثُ، أَنَاجِيلُ. (فَوَاعِلُ) حَوَادِثُ، جَوَامِعُ. (تَفَاعِلُ) تَسَابِيحُ، تَرَاوِيحُ.
5	Names that can be used as verbs. It would sound like (أَفْعَلُ، يَفْعَلُ)	أَحْمَدُ، يَزِيدُ، أَكْرَمُ
6	Names transformed from the verb (فَاعِلُ) to a name (فُعَلُ)	(عَامِرُ) عُمَرُ، (رَاحِلُ) رُحْلُ، هَابِلُ (هَبَلُ)
7	Foreign Names of more than three letters. Note that Surf is forbidden for all names of the Prophets except six شُعَيْبُ، مُحَمَّدُ، لُوطُ، هُودُ، نُوحُ، صَالِحُ	يُوسُفُ، إِبْرَاهِيمُ، فِرْعَوْنُ، دُونَالِدُ.
8	Compound names , i.e., made of two words joined together.	حَضْرَمَوْتُ، بَغْلَبْتُ.

Notes:

1. If a forbidden Surf (no Surf) noun is in a sentence where it is supposed to take a **Kasra**, it is substituted with a **Fatha**, i.e. no Surf no Kasra.
2. Surf is **not checked for duel** and **regular male plurals** because it is not applicable.
3. The rule for regular female plural nouns is that Fatha is not allowed and Tanwin is allowed only if there is no **Alif-Lam**.

Rule (285): The nouns that can't have Tanwin but can have Kasra

1	2
#	Case
1	Nouns that start with Alif-Lam . الصحراء، المنزل، الولد.
2	When a noun is qualifying (or specifying) another noun (مُضَافٌ وَمُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ), the first noun, called Modaf, can't have Tanwin or Alif-Lam. رَبُّ الْمَنْزِلِ، رَبُّ مَنْزِلٍ، كِتَابُ الْوَلَدِ، كِتَابٌ وَوَلَدٍ

Rule (290): Mark of nouns (عَلَامَةُ الْإِعْرَابِ) based on their grammatical classification, i.e. I3rab (الإِعْرَابِ).

1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Count	Gender	Surf	مَرْفُوعٌ	مَنْصُوبٌ	مَجْرُورٌ
2	Singular or Irregular Plural	Both M or F	Allowed	ضَمَّةٌ	فَتْحَةٌ	كَسْرَةٌ
3			Forbidden	ضَمَّةٌ	فَتْحَةٌ	فَتْحَةٌ
4	Duel	Both 2M or 2F	-	أَلِفٌ	يَاءٌ	يَاءٌ
5	Regular Plural	Male 3+M	-	وَأُو	يَاءٌ	يَاءٌ
6		Female 3+F	-	ضَمَّةٌ	كَسْرَةٌ	كَسْرَةٌ

Note that Fatha is not allowed for regular female plural.

Rule (295): A noun qualifying (or specifying) another noun (مُضَافٌ وَمُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ).

- A. The form in English is x of y or y's x, where x and y are the two nouns. The first noun (x) is called the Modaf (مُضَافٌ) and the second noun (y) is called Modaf Ilyh (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ).

(إِلَيْهِ). The Modaf (مُضَافٌ) is the noun being described and the Modaf Ilyh (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ) specifies the Modaf (مُضَافٌ), i.e. qualifies or describes the Modaf (مُضَافٌ).

- B. The Modaf (مُضَافٌ) is not specific. It is made specific by the Modaf Ilyh. For example, the word “books” is a generic noun but when we say books of Mohamed or Mohamed’s books, then we specified these books to belong to Mohamed.
- C. The first noun (مُضَافٌ) can’t have Tanwin or Alif-Lam, but it can have a Kasra.
- D. The second noun (مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ) must be Majror and may have Alif-Lam. It can also have Tanwin or Kasra if the Sarf is allowed.
- E. If the Modaf (مُضَافٌ) is duel or regular male plural, then the noon at the end is omitted.

Examples of the case where the Modaf (مُضَافٌ) is Single noun.

The book of the boy	The boy’s book	كِتَابُ الْوَلَدِ
The book of a boy	A boy’s book	كِتَابٌ وَوَلَدٍ
The car of Mohamed	Mohamed’s car	سَيَّارَةٌ مُحَمَّدٍ
The watch of a girl	A girl’s watch	سَاعَةٌ بِنْتٍ
The watch of the girl	The girl’s watch	سَاعَةٌ الْبِنْتِ

Examples of the case where the Modaf’s (مُضَافٌ) Noon is removed.

The soccer player ^{1M}	لَاعِبُ الْكُرَةِ		
The soccer player ^{1F}	لَاعِبَةُ الْكُرَةِ		
The soccer players ^{2M}	لَاعِبَا الْكُرَةِ	لَاعِبَايِ الْكُرَةِ	The end Noon is removed.
The soccer players ^{2F}	لَاعِبَتَا الْكُرَةِ	لَاعِبَتَايِ الْكُرَةِ	The end Noon is removed.
The soccer players ^{3+M}	لَاعِبُوا الْكُرَةِ	لَاعِبُونِ الْكُرَةِ	The end Noon is removed.
The soccer players ^{3+F}	لَاعِبَاتُ الْكُرَةِ		

Examples for different I3rab and different counts

Form	The boy’s belts ^{2M}	boys’ ^{3+M} belt
مَرْفُوعٌ	حِزَامَا الْوَلَدِ	حِزَامُ الْأَوْلَادِ
مَنْصُوبٌ	حِزَامِي الْوَلَدِ	حِزَامِ الْأَوْلَادِ
مَجْرُوزٌ	حِزَامِي الْوَلَدِ	حِزَامِ الْأَوْلَادِ

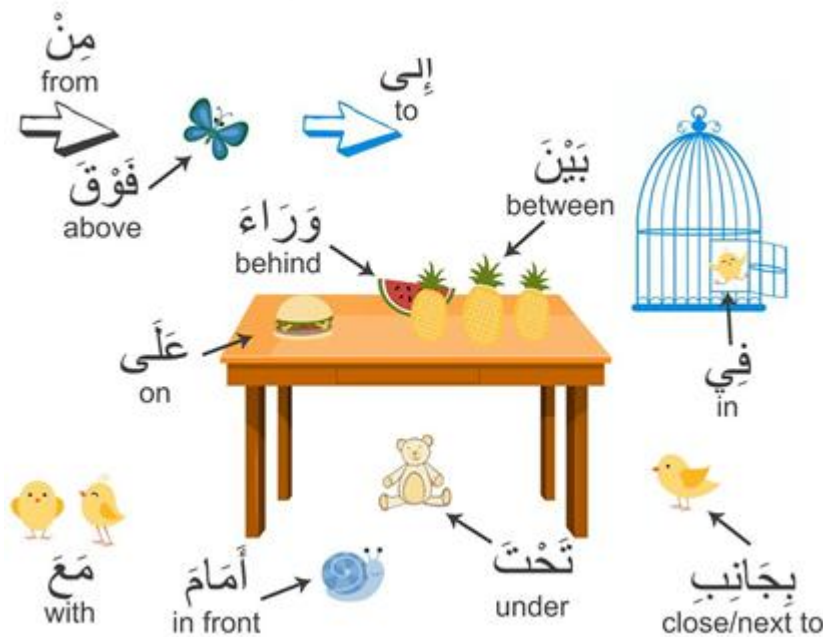
Form	The Players' ^{3+M} Homes ^{2M}	Players' ^{2F} Home ^{1M}
مَرْفُوعٌ	بَيْتًا لِّلْأَعْيُنِ	بَيْتَ لِّلْأَعْيُنِ
مَنْصُوبٌ	بَيْتِ الْأَعْيُنِ	بَيْتَ لِّلْأَعْيُنِ
مَجْرُوزٌ	بَيْتِ الْأَعْيُنِ	بَيْتَ لِّلْأَعْيُنِ

3. Prepositions (حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ)

Rule (310): The articles.

Prepositions are words that show the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and another word in a sentence. They are twenty preposition in Arabic divided as follows:

A. The articles that indicate location or position:



B. Temporal Articles:

	1	2	3	4
1	Jur Letter	Translation	Used for	Example
2	قَبْلَ	before	Expressing Precedence	قَامَ قَبْلَ صَلَاةِ الْفَجْرِ He woke up before Fajr
3	بَعْدَ	after	Expressing Precedence	سَأَسَافِرُ بَعْدَ شَهْرٍ I will travel after one month

	1	2	3	4
1	Jur Letter	Translation	Used for	Example
4	مُنْذُ	since	Starting and continuing period	لَمْ أَرَهُ مُنْذُ ثَلَاثِ سِنَوَاتٍ I haven't seen him since 3 years
5	إِلَى	to	Ending of a period of time	دَرَسْتُ مِنَ الصَّبَاحِ إِلَى الْمَسَاءِ I studied since the morning to the evening
6	خِلَالَ	Within	Expressing a period of time	سَأَصِلُ خِلَالَ سَاعَةٍ I will arrive within an hour
7	فِي	In / On	Expressing a point in time	سَافَرْتُ فِي شَهْرِ رَمَضَانَ I traveled in the month of Ramadan
8	عِنْدَ	At	Expressing a point in time	عِنْدَ غُرُوبِ الشَّمْسِ At sun rise
9	حِينَ	When	Expressing a point in time	حِينَ رَأَى مُحَمَّدًا When he saw Mohamed
10	لَدَى	As soon as	Expressing the time of an incident	لَدَى دُخُولِهِ الْمَسْجِدِ صَلَّى As soon as he entered the Masjid, he prayed
11	مَتَى؟	When?	Asking about the time of an incident	مَتَى سَتَأْتِي إِلَى الْبَيْتِ؟ When are you coming home?

C. The articles that indicate relationships other than time and space

Prepositions	Examples of Prepositions / usage
in فِي	in a house فِي بَيْتٍ
from مِنْ	We read from the Qur'an. قَرَأْنَا مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ
on عَلَى	on a mountain عَلَى جَبَلٍ
like كَمَا	like a man كَمَا جَرِي
about عَنْ	I heard سَمِعْتُ عَنِ الصَّلَاةِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ about Prayer in the Masjid
with بِ	I entered with security دَخَلْتُ بِسَلَامٍ
for لِ	for people لِلنَّاسِ
towards إِلَى	towards a city إِلَى بَلَدٍ
until حَتَّى	until the day-break حَتَّى مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ
by (of oath) وَ	By Allah وَاللَّهِ

Rule (320): Position and I3rab

1. They come before nouns or verbs. They can be attached or detached.
2. They can't have Tanwin. Their Tashkil is the same regardless of its position in the sentence, i.e. built in Tashkil or Harakat.
3. The noun following the preposition must be Majror and may have Tanwin.
4. The reason they are called (حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ) because the noun that follows them must be Majror (مَجْرُورٌ).

Rule (330): The Vocative Particle and the Addressed

(حَرْفُ النَّدَاءِ وَ الْمُنَادَى)

- A. Vocative style: Vocative particle + addressed +

The vocative particle and the addressed in Arabic are two components of the Arabic vocative style (أُسْلُوبُ النَّدَاءِ), which is used to call someone or something, or to express an emotion or a request. The vocative particle (أَدَاةُ النَّدَاءِ) is a word that precedes the addressed noun (الْمُنَادَى) and indicates that the speaker is directing their speech to them. The addressed noun (الْمُنَادَى) is the person or thing that is being called by the speaker.

- B. There are several vocative particles in Arabic, such as **واو**, **أيا**, **هيا**, **واو**, **يا**, **أ**, **أي**, and **تا**. However, the most common and widely used one is **يا**, which means "O" or "Hey". The particle **يا** can be followed by any type of noun, whether it is definite or indefinite, singular or plural, masculine or feminine. For example:

- يا رَجُلٌ O man
- يا امْرَأَةً O woman
- يا أَخِي O my brother
- يا أُخْتِي O my sister
- يا مُحَمَّدٌ O Muhammad
- يا عَائِشَةَ O Aisha

- D. The addressed noun (الْمُنَادَى) can have different case endings (إِعْرَابٌ) depending on its definiteness, number, gender, and whether it is followed by another noun or not. The general rules are as follows:

1. If the addressed noun is **definite** and **singular**, then it is (مَرْفُوعٌ) without Tanwin (تَنْوِينٌ). For example:
 - يا رَجُلٌ O man
 - يا الرَّجُلُ O the man
2. If the addressed noun is **indefinite** and **singular**, then it is (مَنْصُوبٌ) with Tanwin (تَنْوِينٌ). For example:
 - يا رَجُلًا O a man
 - يا امْرَأَةً O a woman
3. If the addressed noun is **plural**, then it is (مَرْفُوعٌ) without Tanwin (تَنْوِينٌ). For example:

- يا رجالُ O men
 - يا نساءُ O women
4. If the addressed noun is followed by another noun that is in a genitive construction (إِضَافَةٌ), then both nouns are in (مَنْصُوبٌ) with Tanwin (تَنْوِينٌ). For example:
- يا رَجُلًا القَوْمِ O man of the people
 - يا امْرَأَةً الطَّبِيبِ O wife of the doctor
5. If the addressed noun is followed by another noun that is not in a genitive construction (إِضَافَةٌ), then the addressed noun is (مَنْصُوبٌ) with Tanwin (تَنْوِينٌ), and the following noun is (مَرْفُوعٌ) without Tanwin (تَنْوِينٌ). For example:
- يا رَجُلًا كَرِيمًا O generous man
 - يا امْرَأَةً حَكِيمَةً O wise woman

There are some exceptions and variations to these rules, depending on the type and meaning of the addressed noun.

4. Adjective and Described Nouns (صِفَةٌ وَمَوْصُوفٌ)

Rule (410): Position and I3rab.

Adjectives are words that describe nouns, such as size, color, shape, etc.

1. Unlike the English language, the adjective comes after the noun.
2. The adjective must match the noun in I3rab, Tashkil, count, gender and the Alif-Lam. They rhyme in pronunciation.

- Example 410-1: Translate **Fast Players**^{3+F}.

Vocabulary used: Fast^{1M} (سَرِيْعٌ), player^{1M} (لَاعِبٌ)

Steps:

1. Since the default case is Marfo3, the form for Marfo3 for 3+F is Damma (ضَمَّةٌ) (Rule 290, R6, C4)
2. Convert the 1M noun into 3+F noun using rule 235-2. Add Alif-Ta'a at the end. (لَاعِبَاتٌ ↔ لَاعِبٌ)
3. Rule 410-2 says that the adjective must match the noun in count and gender. Add Alif-Ta'a at the end. (سَرِيْعَاتٌ ↔ سَرِيْعٌ)
4. Rule 410-2 says the noun comes first (لَاعِبَاتٌ سَرِيْعَاتٌ)
5. Note that if Alif-Lam is needed (definite nouns), then Tanwin must be removed (Rule 290-3). (اللَّاعِبَاتُ السَّرِيْعَاتُ) (اللَّاعِبَاتُ السَّرِيْعَاتُ)

Note: If the noun was definite, then no Tanwin is allowed. Therefore, The Fast Players^{3+F} would translate into (اللَّاعِبَاتُ السَّرِيْعَاتُ).

- Example 410-2: Translate **Fast Players**^{3+M}.

Vocabulary used: Fast^{1M} (سَرِيْعٌ), player^{1M} (لَاعِبٌ)

Steps:

1. Since the default case is Marfo3, the form for Marfo3 for 3+M is Waw (Rule 290, R5, C4).
2. Convert the 1M noun into 3+M noun using rule 235-1. Add waw noon at the end. (لَاعِبُونَ ↔ لَاعِبٌ)
3. Rule 410-2 says that the adjective must match the noun in count and gender. Add waw noon at the end. (سَرِيْعُونَ ↔ سَرِيْعٌ).
4. Rule 410-2 says the noun comes first (لَاعِبُونَ سَرِيْعُونَ)

Note: Tanwin is not possible for regular male plural. Therefore, the definite form, The Fast Players^{3+M}, would translate into (اللَّاعِبُونَ السَّرِيْعُونَ).

- Example 410-3: The following example shows all possibilities for (Clever Player).

	1	2	3	4
	Count and Gender	I3rab	With Alif-Lam (definite)	Without Alif-Lam (indefinite)
1	1M (One Male)	مَرْفُوعٌ	الْأَلْعَبُ الْمَاهِرُ	لَاعِبٌ مَاهِرٌ
2		مَنْصُوبٌ	الْأَلْعَبُ الْمَاهِرَ	لَاعِبًا مَاهِرًا
3		مَجْرُورٌ	الْأَلْعَبِ الْمَاهِرِ	لَاعِبٍ مَاهِرٍ
4	1F (One Female)	مَرْفُوعٌ	الْأَلْعَبَةُ الْمَاهِرَةُ	لَاعِبَةٌ مَاهِرَةٌ
5		مَنْصُوبٌ	الْأَلْعَبَةَ الْمَاهِرَةَ	لَاعِبَةً مَاهِرَةً
6		مَجْرُورٌ	الْأَلْعَبَةِ الْمَاهِرَةِ	لَاعِبَةٍ مَاهِرَةٍ
7	2M (Two Males)	مَرْفُوعٌ	الْأَلْعَبَانِ الْمَاهِرَانِ	لَاعِبَانِ مَاهِرَانِ
8		مَنْصُوبٌ	الْأَلْعَبَيْنِ الْمَاهِرَيْنِ	لَاعِبَيْنِ مَاهِرَيْنِ
9		مَجْرُورٌ	الْأَلْعَبَيْنِ الْمَاهِرَيْنِ	لَاعِبَيْنِ مَاهِرَيْنِ
10	2F (Two Females)	مَرْفُوعٌ	الْأَلْعَبَتَانِ الْمَاهِرَتَانِ	لَاعِبَتَانِ مَاهِرَتَانِ
11		مَنْصُوبٌ	الْأَلْعَبَتَيْنِ الْمَاهِرَتَيْنِ	لَاعِبَتَيْنِ مَاهِرَتَيْنِ
12		مَجْرُورٌ	الْأَلْعَبَتَيْنِ الْمَاهِرَتَيْنِ	لَاعِبَتَيْنِ مَاهِرَتَيْنِ
13	3+M (Many Males)	مَرْفُوعٌ	الْأَلْعَبُونَ الْمَاهِرُونَ	لَاعِبُونَ مَاهِرُونَ
14		مَنْصُوبٌ	الْأَلْعَبِينَ الْمَاهِرِينَ	لَاعِبِينَ مَاهِرِينَ
15		مَجْرُورٌ	الْأَلْعَبِينَ الْمَاهِرِينَ	لَاعِبِينَ مَاهِرِينَ
16	3+F (Many Females)	مَرْفُوعٌ	الْأَلْعَبَاتُ الْمَاهِرَاتُ	لَاعِبَاتُ مَاهِرَاتُ
17		مَنْصُوبٌ	الْأَلْعَبَاتِ الْمَاهِرَاتِ	لَاعِبَاتٍ مَاهِرَاتٍ
18		مَجْرُورٌ	الْأَلْعَبَاتِ الْمَاهِرَاتِ	لَاعِبَاتٍ مَاهِرَاتٍ

- Example 410-4: The following example shows all possibilities for (Pretty boy/girl)

	1	2	3	4
	Count and Gender	I3rab	With Alif-Lam (definite)	Without Alif-Lam (indefinite)
1	1M	مَرْفُوعٌ	الْوَلَدُ الْجَمِيلُ	وَلَدٌ جَمِيلٌ
2		مَنْصُوبٌ	الْوَلَدَ الْجَمِيلَ	وَلَدًا جَمِيلًا
3		مَجْرُورٌ	الْوَلِدَ الْجَمِيلِ	وَلِدٍ جَمِيلٍ
4	1F	مَرْفُوعٌ	الْبِنْتُ الْجَمِيلَةُ	بِنْتُ جَمِيلَةٍ
5		مَنْصُوبٌ	الْبِنْتَ الْجَمِيلَةَ	بِنْتًا جَمِيلَةً
6		مَجْرُورٌ	الْبِنْتَ الْجَمِيلَةِ	بِنْتٍ جَمِيلَةٍ
7	2M	مَرْفُوعٌ	الْوَلَدَانِ الْجَمِيلَانِ	وَلَدَانِ جَمِيلَانِ
8		مَنْصُوبٌ	الْوَلَدَيْنِ الْجَمِيلَيْنِ	وَلَدَيْنِ جَمِيلَيْنِ
9		مَجْرُورٌ	الْوَلَدَيْنِ الْجَمِيلَيْنِ	وَلَدَيْنِ جَمِيلَيْنِ
10	2F	مَرْفُوعٌ	الْبِنْتَانِ الْجَمِيلَتَانِ	بِنْتَانِ جَمِيلَتَانِ
11		مَنْصُوبٌ	الْبِنْتَيْنِ الْجَمِيلَتَيْنِ	بِنْتَيْنِ جَمِيلَتَيْنِ
12		مَجْرُورٌ	الْبِنْتَيْنِ الْجَمِيلَتَيْنِ	بِنْتَيْنِ جَمِيلَتَيْنِ
13	3+M It is irregular plural	مَرْفُوعٌ	الْأَوْلَادُ الْجَمَالُ	أَوْلَادٌ جَمَالٌ
14		مَنْصُوبٌ	الْأَوْلَادَ الْجَمَالَ	أَوْلَادًا جَمَالًا
15		مَجْرُورٌ	الْأَوْلَادِ الْجَمَالِ	أَوْلَادٍ جَمَالٍ
16	3+F	مَرْفُوعٌ	الْبَنَاتُ الْجَمِيلَاتُ	بَنَاتٌ جَمِيلَاتٌ
17		مَنْصُوبٌ	الْبَنَاتَ الْجَمِيلَاتِ	بَنَاتًا جَمِيلَاتٍ
18		مَجْرُورٌ	الْبَنَاتِ الْجَمِيلَاتِ	بَنَاتٍ جَمِيلَاتٍ

Rule (420): Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

- A. Comparative and superlative adjectives are types of adjectives that are used to compare two or more things or people in terms of a specific quality or characteristic. The relative form have three regular patterns:

	1	2	3	4	5	
	Root Adjective	Comparative (Two)		Superlative (3 +)		
		Pattern	Example	Pattern	Examples	
1	كَبِيرٌ - big	أَفْعَلٌ	أَكْبَرُ - Bigger	الأَفْعَلُ	الأَكْبَرُ	The biggest
2	حُلُوٌّ - Sweet, Nice	أَفْعَى	أَحْلَى - Sweeter, Nicer	الأَفْعَى	الأَحْلَى	The sweetest, nicest
3	خَفِيفٌ - Light جَدِيدٌ - New	أَفْعَلٌ	أَخْفُ - Lighter أَجْدُ - newer	الأَفْعَلُ	الأَخْفُ الأَجْدُ	The lightest The newest

Examples:

- هُوَ أَكْبَرُ مِنْهَا - He is bigger than her.
- هِيَ أَحْلَى مِنْهُ - She is sweeter than him.
- هَذَا أَكْبَرُ بَيْتٍ - This is the biggest house.
- هَذَا أَكْبَرُ الْبُيُوتِ - This is the biggest of the houses.

B. Some adjectives have irregular relative forms, such as:

- كَوَيْسٌ - good
- أَحْسَنُ - better
- سَيِّئٌ - bad
- أَسْوَأُ - worse

5. The Noun Sentence (الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ)

Rule (510): The structure of the noun sentence

1. The structure of the noun sentence is made of Subject (مُبْتَدَأٌ) and Predicate (خَبَرٌ).
2. Mobtada'a (subject) must be a noun and cannot be it cannot be a verb, a sentence, or a quasi-sentence.
3. The predicate (Al-Khabar) gives information about the subject (Al-Mobtada'a, i.e., Noun Sentence = Mobtada'a (subject)+ Khabar (predicate).
4. The predicate can be a noun, a sentence (verbal or nominal), or a quasi-sentence (a phrase) i.e. preposition + noun.
For example, in the sentence "الْوَلَدُ ذَكِيٌّ" (The boy is smart), the word "الْوَلَدُ" (The boy) is the subject, and the word "ذَكِيٌّ" (smart) is the predicate. The predicate here is a single noun that describes the quality of the subject.
Another example is the compound sentence "الْبِنْتُ جِسْمُهَا قَوِيٌّ" (The girl, her body is strong), where the word "الْبِنْتُ" (The girl) is the subject, and the phrase "جِسْمُهَا قَوِيٌّ" (her body is strong) is the predicate. The predicate is a nominal sentence that consists of another subject ("جِسْمُهَا" her body) and another predicate ("قَوِيٌّ" strong).
5. Notice that unlike the English language, the verb to be is not needed in the present tense, i.e., no **is** or **are** for example,

The noun sentences	Mobtada'a + verb to be + Khabar	Mobtada'a + Khabar
The boy is pretty	الْوَلَدُ يَكُونُ جَمِيلًا	الْوَلَدُ جَمِيلٌ
the boys ^{2M} are pretty	الْوَلَدَانِ يَكُونَانِ جَمِيلَانِ	الْوَلَدَانِ جَمِيلَانِ

But for past and future, the verb to be is needed. For example

The noun sentences	Mobtada'a + verb to be + Khabar	verb to be + Mobtada'a + Khabar
The boy was pretty	الْوَلَدُ كَانَ جَمِيلًا	كَانَ الْوَلَدُ جَمِيلًا
the boys ^{2M} were pretty	الْوَلَدَانِ كَانَا جَمِيلَيْنِ	كَانَ الْوَلَدَانِ جَمِيلَيْنِ

For the future tense, the verb to be is the same like the present tense with س added. For example

The noun sentences	Mobtada'a + verb to be + Khabar	verb to be + Mobtada'a + Khabar
The boy will be pretty	الْوَلَدُ سَيَكُونُ جَمِيلًا	سَيَكُونُ الْوَلَدُ جَمِيلًا
the boys ^{2M} will be pretty	الْوَلَدَانِ سَيَكُونَانِ جَمِيلَيْنِ	سَيَكُونُ الْوَلَدَانِ جَمِيلَيْنِ

Rule (520): Notes about Mobtada'a and Khabar.

1. The Mobtada'a can never have Tanwin and must have Alif-Lam. The exception if the Mobtada'a is a name then it wouldn't have Alif-Lam and the Surf should be checked to decide about the Tanwin.
2. The Khabar can never have Alif-Lam and may have Tanwin based on Surf. If Surf is forbidden, then no Tanwin is allowed.
3. The Khabar must match the Mobtada'a in gender and count.

Rule (530): The default case of both Mobtada'a and Khabar is Marfo3 (مَرْفُوعٌ)

Rule (540): If the Mobtada'a is preceded by one particle from the family of Inna (إِنَّ), then the Mobtada'a is Mansob and the Khabar is Marfo3

The Family of Inna: إِنَّ، أَنْ، كَأَنَّ، لَكِنَّ، لَيْتَ، لَعَلَّ، لَأَ.

Rule (550): If the Mobtada'a is preceded by one particle from the family of Kana Mobtada'a is Marfo3 and the Khabar is Mansob.

The Family of Kana

كَانَ، يَكُونُ، كُنْ، أَصْبَحَ، يُصْبِحُ، أَصْبَحَ، أَصْحَى، يَصْحَى، أَصْحَى، أَمْسَى، يُمْسِي، أَمْسَى، بَاتَ، يَبِيتُ، بَاتَ، ظَلَّ، يَظِلُّ، ظَلَّ، صَارَ، يَصِيرُ، صَرَ.

Rule (580): The examples below will show you the difference between Noun + Adjective versus Mohtada'a +Khabar

The clever boy	الْوَلَدُ الشَّاطِرُ	Definite noun and adjective
A clever boy	وَلَدٌ شَاطِرٌ	Indefinite noun and adjective

The boy is clever	الْوَلَدُ شَاطِرٌ	Mobtada'a and Khabar
The clever player ^{1F}	اللَّاعِبَةُ الشَّاطِرَةُ	Definite noun and adjective
A clever player ^{1F}	لَاعِبَةٌ شَاطِرَةٌ	Indefinite noun and adjective
The player is clever ^{1F}	اللَّاعِبَةُ شَاطِرَةٌ	Mobtada'a and Khabar
The clever boys ^{2M}	الْوَلَدَانِ الشَّاطِرَانِ	Definite noun and adjective
Clever boys ^{2M}	وَلَدَانِ شَاطِرَانِ	Indefinite noun and adjective
The boys ^{2M} are clever	الْوَلَدَانِ شَاطِرَانِ	Mobtada'a and Khabar
The Clever players ^{2F}	اللَّاعِبَتَانِ الشَّاطِرَتَانِ	Definite noun and adjective
Clever players ^{2F}	لَاعِبَتَانِ شَاطِرَتَانِ	Indefinite noun and adjective
The players ^{2F} are clever	اللَّاعِبَتَانِ شَاطِرَتَانِ	Mobtada'a and Khabar

Steps for 3+M noun sentences. Example, The Players ^{3+M} are Fast.	
1. Check to see the form for Marfo3 regular male plural. (Rule 290, R5, C4)	واو
2. Convert the 1M Mobtada'a into 3+M noun using rule 240-1. Add Waw-Noon.	اللَّاعِبُ < اللَّاعِبُونَ
3. Convert the Khabar to match the noun using rule 240-1. Add Waw-Noon.	سَرِيعٌ < سَرِيعُونَ
4. Check to see if you need Alif-Lam using rule 520-1 and 520-2.	Mobtada'a must have Alif-Lam unless it is a name. Khabar cannot have Alif-Lam
5. Rule 280-2 Checking the Surf	Surf is not applicable for regular male plural.
6. Check if you need Tanwin Rule 280-2	No need to check the Surf for regular male plural. They end with built-in Fatha.
7. Use rule 510 to put the words together. Mobtada'a comes first and Khabar follows.	الْأَعْبُونَ سَرِيعُونَ

Steps for 3+F noun + adjective. Example, The Players ^{3+F} are Fast	
1. Check to see the form for Marfo3 regular female plural. (Rule 290, R6, C4)	ضُمَّةٌ
2. Convert the 1M noun into 3+F noun using rule 240-2. Add Alif-Ta'a at the end.	لَاعِبَاتٌ < لَاعِبٌ
3. Convert the adjective to match the noun using rule 240-2. Add Alif-Ta'a at the end.	سَرِيعَاتٌ < سَرِيعٌ
4. Check to see if you need Alif-Lam using rule 510.	Mobtada'a must have Alif-Lam. Khabar cannot have Alif-Lam.
5. Check Surf	No need to check Surf for regular female plural.
6. Check Tanwin	Mobtada'a can never have Tanween because it must have Alif-Lam all the time unless it is a name. Khabar can have Alif-Lam and has Tanween because it is regular female plural.
7.	لَاعِبَاتٌ سَرِيعَاتٌ

6. Pronouns and Possessions

Rule (610): Pronouns and possessions based on count, gender and category
(الضَّمَائِرُ وَالْمِلْكِيَّةُ).

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Type	Count & Gender	The detached pronouns	The attached pronouns	Owned by X	Belongs to X
2		الْعَدَدُ وَالنُّوعُ	الضَّمَائِرُ الْمُنْفَصِلَةُ	الضَّمَائِرُ الْمَتَّصِلَةُ	المِلْكِيَّةُ Possessions	
3	1st Person الْمُتَكَلِّمُ	Singular مُفْرَدٌ	I أَنَا	My, Me ي+...	Mine لِي	My Property مِلْكِي
4		Many أَكْثَرُ مِنْ وَاحِدٍ	We نَحْنُ	Our, Us نَا+...	Ours لَنَا	Our Property مِلْكَنَا
5	2nd Person الْمُخَاطَبُ	1M مُفْرَدٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	You أَنْتَ	Your, Your كَ+...	Yours لَكَ	Your Prop. مِلْكُكَ
6		1F مُفْرَدٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	You أَنْتِ	Your, Your كَ+...	Yours لَكَ	Your Prop. مِلْكُكِ
7		2M, 2F مُتَنَّى مُذَكَّرٌ وَمُؤَنَّثٌ	You أَنْتُمَا	Your, Your كُمَا+...	Yours لَكُمَا	Your Prop. مِلْكُكُمَا
8		3+M جَمْعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	You أَنْتُمْ	Your, Your كُم+...	Yours لَكُمْ	Your Prop. مِلْكُكُمْ
9		3+F جَمْعٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	You أَنْتُنَّ	Your, Your كُنَّ+...	Yours لَكُنَّ	Your Prop. مِلْكُكُنَّ
10	3rd Person الْعَائِبُ	1M مُفْرَدٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	He هُوَ	His, Him هُ+...	His لَهُ	His Prop. مِلْكُهُ
11		1F مُفْرَدٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	She هِيَ	Her, Her هَا+...	Hers لِهَا	Her Prop. مِلْكُهَا
12		2M مُتَنَّى مُذَكَّرٌ	They هُمَا	Their, Them هُمَا+...	Theirs لَهُمَا	Their Prop. مِلْكُهُمَا
13		2F مُتَنَّى مُؤَنَّثٌ				
14		3+M جَمْعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	They هُم	Their, Them هُم+...	Theirs لَهُم	Their Prop. مِلْكُهُم
15		3+F جَمْعٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	They هُنَّ	Their, Them هُنَّ+...	Theirs لَهُنَّ	Their Prop. مِلْكُهُنَّ

Continue Table of Rule 610

	1	2	7	8
1	Type	Count and Gender	Demonstrative Pronouns (Near)	Demonstrative Pronouns (Far)
2		الْعَدَدُ وَالنُّوعُ	أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ (قَرِيب)	أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ (بَعِيد)
10	3rd Person الغَائِبُ	1M مفرد مُذَكَّر	This هَذَا	That ذَلِكَ، ذَاكَ
11		1F مفرد مُؤَنَّث	This هَذِهِ	That تِلْكَ
12		2M مثنى مُذَكَّر	These هَذَانِ	Those ذَانِكَ
13		2F مثنى مُؤَنَّث	These هَتَانِ	Those تَانِكَ
14		3+M جَمْعُ مُذَكَّر	These هُؤُلَاءِ، أَوْلَاءِ	Those أُولَئِكَ
15		3+F جَمْعُ مُؤَنَّث		

Notes:

1. For the non-intellect plural male or female (3+M, 3+F), it is treated similar to the singular male or female (1M, 1F).
2. To point to a place, use (هَنا = here) for near and (هُنَاكَ، هُنَالِكَ = there) for far.
3. "I, we, he, she, they" are subject pronouns. "me, us, him, her, them" are object pronoun.

Rule (620): The Relative pronouns (الأَسْمَاءُ الْمَوْصُولَةُ)

A. Specific, based on gender, count and intellect

Gender and Count	Intellect	Non-Intellect
In English	Who/That	Which/That
1M	الَّذِي	الَّذِي
2M	الَّذَانِ	الَّذَانِ
3+M	الَّذِينَ	الَّذِي
1F	الَّتِي	الَّتِي
2F	الَّتَانِ	الَّتَانِ
3+F	الَّتِي، الَّتَانِ، الَّتَانِ	الَّتِي

Examples:

1M intellect	The man who left the masjid	الرَّجُلُ الَّذِي خَرَجَ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ
1M non-intellect	The book ^{1M} , which is on the desk ^{1M}	الْكِتَابُ الَّذِي عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ
2M intellect	The teachers ^{2M} who went to the classroom ^{1M} ,	الْمُدْرَسَانِ الَّذِينَ ذَهَبَا إِلَى الْفَصْلِ
2M non-intellect	The pens ^{2M} , which are in my bag ^{1F}	الْقَلَمَانِ الَّذِينَ فِي حَقِيْبَتِي
3+M intellect	The engineers ^{3+M} who left the restaurant ^{1M}	الْمُهَنْدِسُونَ الَّذِينَ خَرَجُوا مِنَ الْمَطْعَمِ
1F intellect	The woman ^{1F} who went to the school ^{1F}	الْمَرْأَةُ الَّتِي ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ
1F non-intellect	The ruler ^{1F} , which is on the desk ^{1M}	الْمِسْطَرَّةُ الَّتِي عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ
3+M non-intellect	The donkeys ^{3+M} , which are in the field ^{1M} ,	الْحُمُرُ الَّتِي فِي الْحَقْلِ
2F non-intellect	The cars ^{2F} , which are in front of the masjid ^{1M}	السَّيَّارَاتِ الَّتِي أَمَامَ الْمَسْجِدِ
3+F intellect	The Muslims ^{3+F} who went to the market ^{1M}	الْمُسْلِمَاتُ الَّتِي ذَهَبْنَ إِلَى السُّوقِ

B. Not Gender or count specific

For intellect	مَنْ
For non-intellect	مَا

Examples

- هُوَ مَنْ زَارَنِي أَمْسِ - He is the one **who** visited me yesterday
- هِيَ مَنْ زَارَتْنِي أَمْسِ - She is the one **who** visited me yesterday)
- هُمْ مَنْ زَارُونِي أَمْسِ - They are the ones **who** visited me yesterday)

"ما" has many uses, one of them is that it can be used to express vagueness or indefiniteness, especially with interrogative words like من (who), أين (where), كيف (how), etc. It is followed by a verb in the subjunctive mood. For example:

- مَا مَنْ يَأْتِي مُتَأَخِّرًا يَدْخُلُ - **Whoever** comes late will not enter
- مَا أَيْنَ تَذْهَبُ أَتْبَعُكَ - **Wherever** you go, I will follow you.
- مَا كَيْفَ تَفْعَلُ افْعَلْهُ جَيِّدًا - **However** you do it, do it well.

In the following examples, "ما" is used as a relative pronoun to link the noun to a relative clause that provides more information about that noun. The relative clause typically

follows the noun and "ما" and gives additional details or context about the noun being referred to:

- **الَّذِي أَحْبَبْتُ فِيكَ**: "What I like about you."

In this example, "ما" introduces a relative clause specifying what the speaker likes about a certain person.

- **الْكِتَابُ الَّذِي قَرَأْتَهُ**: "The book that I read."

"ما" is used here to introduce a relative clause describing the book that the speaker read.

- **الْفَتَاةُ الَّتِي رَأَيْتُهَا**: "The girl whom I saw."

In this example, "ما" is used to introduce a relative clause providing information about the girl the speaker saw.

- **السَّيَّارَةُ الَّتِي اشْتَرَيْتُهَا**: "The car that I bought."

"ما" introduces a relative clause specifying the car that the speaker bought.

- **الْفِيلْمُ مَا شَاهَدْتِهِ**: "The movie that I watched."

Here, "ما" introduces a relative clause describing the movie that the speaker watched.

7. Interrogatives.

Rule (710): The Interrogatives articles.

A. Interrogatives are words or phrases that are used to ask questions or request information. In Arabic, there are two types of interrogatives: interrogative particles and interrogative nouns. Interrogative particles are words that are added at the beginning of a sentence to indicate that it is a question. They do not have a specific meaning, but they affect the tone and intonation of the sentence.

B. The most common interrogative particles in Arabic are **هَلْ** and **أَ**, which are used to form **yes/no questions**. For example:

	1	2	3
1	هَلْ	هَلْ تَدْرُسُ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ؟	Do you study Arabic?
2	أَ	أَتُحِبُّ الْقِرَاءَةَ؟	Do you like reading?

C. Interrogative nouns are words that have a specific meaning and function as the subject, object, or complement of a sentence. They are used to ask for specific information, such as who, what, when, where, why, how, etc. The most common interrogative nouns in Arabic are:

	1	2	3
1	مَنْ who/whom Used to ask about people	مَنْ هُوَ؟ مَنْ هِيَ؟ مَنْ هُنَّ؟	Who is he? Who is she? Who are they ^{3+F} ?
2	مَا Yes/No Questions	مَا نُحِبُّ الشَّاي؟ مَا هَلْ أَنْتَ مُتَأَكِّدٌ؟	Do you like tea? Are you sure?
3	مَا What Questions	مَا إِسْمُكَ؟ مَا تَفْعَلُ؟	What is your name? What are you doing?
4	مَا Indirect Questions	أَخْبِرْنِي مَاذَا تَفْعَلُ؟ لَا أَعْرِفُ مَاذَا يَعْنِي هَذَا؟	Tell me what you are doing? I don't know what this means?
5	مَاذَا what	مَاذَا تُرِيدُ؟	What do you want?
6	لِمَاذَا why	لِمَاذَا تَبْكِينَ؟	Why are you crying?
7	مَتَى when	مَتَى تُسَافِرُ؟	When do you travel?
8	أَيْنَ where	أَيْنَ تَسْكُنُ؟	Where do you live?
9	كَيْفَ how	كَيْفَ حَالُكَ؟	How are you?
10	أَيَّ which	أَيَّ كِتَابٍ تُقْرَأُ؟	Which book are you reading?
11	كَمْ how many/much	كَمْ سَاعَةً تُنَامُ؟ كَمْ كِتَابًا عِنْدَكَ؟ كَمْ كُرَّاسَةً مَعَكَ؟	How many hours do you sleep? How many books do you have? How many notebooks are with you?

D. An indirect question is a way to ask for information in a more polite or subtle way. For example:

- **Direct:** Where is the library?
- **Indirect:** Could you tell me where the library is? (More polite)
- **Direct:** What time does the movie start?
- **Indirect:** I'm not sure what time the movie starts. Do you know?
- **Direct:** Why are you late?
- **Indirect:** I was wondering why you're running a bit late today?

E. Interrogative nouns can also be preceded by prepositions to form more complex questions. For example:

- لِمَنْ هذا الهاتفُ؟ - **To whom** is this phone?
- عن ماذا تتحدثون؟ - **About what** are you talking?
- من أين جئتم؟ - **From where** did you come?

8. Conjunctions (حُرُوفُ الْعَطْفِ)

Rule (810): Definitions:

- A. Conjunctions are words or phrases that are used to connect words, sentences, or clauses together. They show the relationship between the connected parts, such as contrast, addition, cause, result, etc. Conjunctions can be divided into two types: coordinating and subordinating.
- B. Coordinating conjunctions are words that join two or more parts of equal rank or importance. They can connect nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, or clauses. When connecting two words, both have the same I3rab. The most common coordinating conjunctions are:

وَ	and	هُوَ طَالِبٌ وَ مُعَلِّمٌ	He is a student and a teacher
أَوْ	or	هَلْ تُرِيدُ شَايًا أَوْ قَهْوَةً؟	Do you want tea or coffee?
فَ	then / so	أَكَلَ الطَّعَامَ فَشَرِبَ الشَّرَابَ	He ate the food then drank the drink
بَلْ	but / rather	لَيْسَ غَنِيًّا بَلْ فَقِيرٌ	He is not rich but poor
لَكِنْ	but / however	أَحِبُّ الرِّيَاضَةَ لَكِنْ لَا أُمَارِسُهَا كَثِيرًا	I love sports but I don't practice them much

- C. Subordinating conjunctions are words that join a dependent clause to an independent clause. They show the relationship between the clauses, such as time, condition, reason, purpose, etc. The dependent clause cannot stand alone as a complete sentence and depends on the main clause for its meaning. The most common subordinating conjunctions:

إِذَا	if /when	إِذَا جَاءَ الصَّيْفُ، نُسَافِرُ إِلَى الْبَحْرِ	When summer comes, we travel to the sea
لِأَنَّ	because	لَا أَسْتَطِيعُ الْخُرُوجَ لِأَنِّي مَرِيضٌ	I can't go out because I'm sick
حَتَّى	until / so that	إِنْتَظِرْ حَتَّى يَعُودَ أَخِي مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ	Wait until my brother returns from school
كَيْ	in order to / so that	تَعَلَّمْتُ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ كَيْ أَفْهَمَ الْقُرْآنَ	I learned Arabic in order to understand the Quran
لِكَيْ	in order to / so that	نَصُومُ فِي رَمَضَانَ لِكَيْ نَتَقَرَّبَ مِنَ اللَّهِ	We fast in Ramadan so that we get closer to God

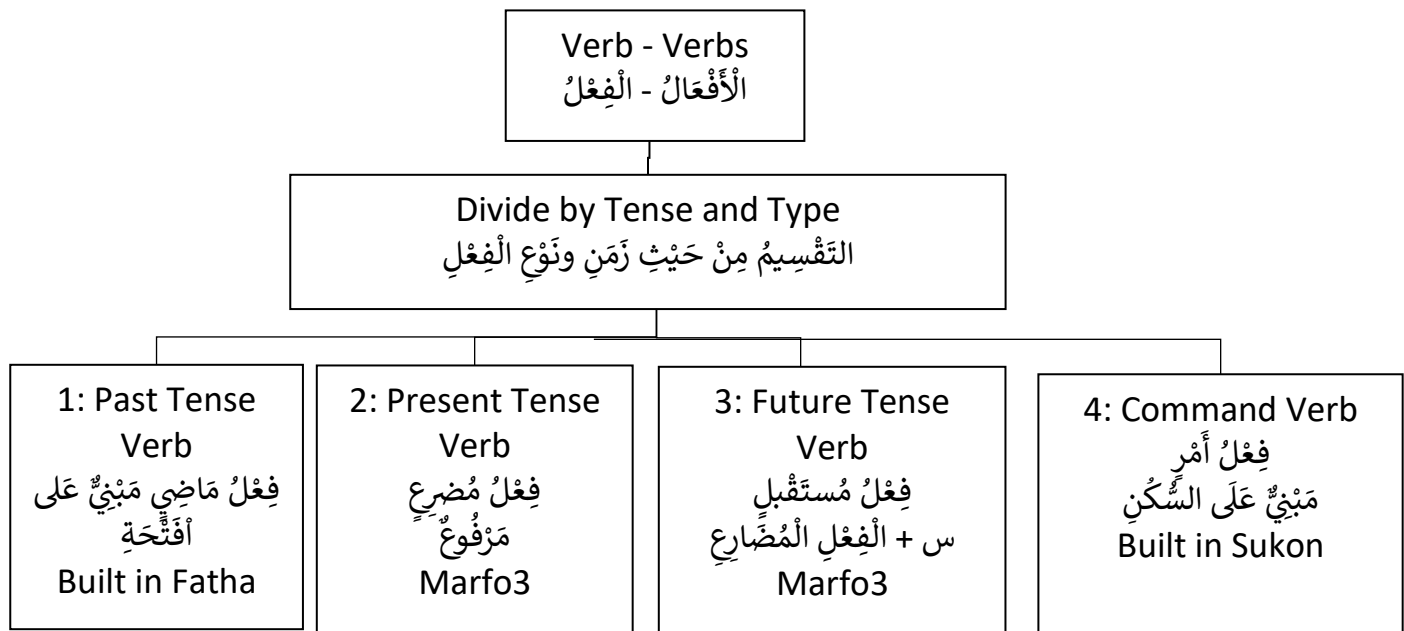
9. To Do

10. The Verb Sentences

Rule (1010): Verbs are divided by many criteria

1. The case of sound perfect verbs (الْفِعْلُ الصَّحِيحُ السَّالِمُ). The verb that has three letters and no vowels (اوي), Hamza (ء) or Shadda (ّ).
2. Number of letters in the root. 3 letters (Verb³), 4 letters (verb⁴) and five letters (verb⁵)
3. The sounding (Wazn)
4. The one that has two objects or more
5. The passive voice and active voice.
6. Other criteria. In this level of Arabic, we would deal with sound perfect three letters verbs only.

Rule (1020): Verbs are divided by tense and type as follows:



Rule (1030): The verb sentence structure

The verb sentence is made of [Verb] + [Subject] + [Object] **OR** [Verb] + [Object] + [Subject]. The subject and object can switch places but we figure them out by I3rab.

Rule (1040): I3rab of the default case subject

The default case subject is Marfo3.

Rule (1050): I3rab of the default case object

The default case object is Mansob.

Rule (1060): Attachment of female Ta'a to past tense verbs.

In a past tense verb³ sentences, in the case of 3rd person female subjects, we attach the female Ta'a to the end (فَعَلَتْ -> فَعَلْنَ).

The farmer ^{1M} planted a flower ^{1F} .	زَرَعَ الْفَلَّاحُ وَرْدَةً
The farmer ^{1F} planted a flower ^{1F} .	زَرَعَتِ الْفَلَّاحَةُ وَرْدَةً
The farmers ^{2M} planted a flower ^{1F} .	زَرَعَ الْفَلَّاحَانِ وَرْدَةً
The farmers ^{2F} planted a flower ^{1F} .	زَرَعَتِ الْفَلَّاحَاتُ وَرْدَةً
The farmers ^{3+M} planted the flower ^{1F} .	زَرَعَ الْفَلَّاحُونَ الْوَرْدَةَ
The farmers ^{3+F} planted the flower ^{1F} .	زَرَعَتِ الْفَلَّاحَاتُ الْوَرْدَةَ
The driver ^{1M} drove the car ^{1F} .	قَادَ السَّائِقُ السَّيَّارَةَ
The driver ^{1F} drove the car ^{1F} .	قَادَتِ السَّائِقَةُ السَّيَّارَةَ
A trashman ^{1M} cleaned a house ^{1M} .	نَظَّفَ رِبَّالٌ بَيْتًا
A trashwoman ^{1F} cleaned a house ^{1M} .	نَظَّفَتِ رِبَّالَةٌ بَيْتًا
The farmers ^{2M} planted flowers ^{3+F} .	زَرَعَ الْفَلَّاحَانِ وَرْدَاتٍ
The driver ^{1F} drove the cars ^{2M} .	قَادَتِ السَّائِقَةُ السَّيَّارَتَيْنِ
The drivers ^{3+F} drove the cars ^{3+F} .	قَادَتِ السَّائِقَاتُ السَّيَّارَاتِ
The trashwoman ^{1F} cleaned the house.	نَظَّفَتِ الرِّبَّالَةُ الْبَيْتَ
The dogs ^{2M} ate meat ^{1M} .	أَكَلَ الْكَلْبَانِ لَحْمًا
The cat ^{1F} drank milk ^{1M} .	شَرَبَتِ الْقِطَّةُ لَبَنًا

Rule (1070): Attachment of female Ta'a to present tense verbs.

In a present tense verb³ sentences, in the case of 3rd person female subjects, we convert the Ya'a in the beginning into the female Ta'a (يَفْعَلُ -> تَفْعَلُ).

The farmers ^{1M} plants the flower ^{1F} .	يَزْرَعُ الْفَلَّاحُ الْوَرْدَةَ
The farmers ^{1F} plants the flower ^{1F} .	تَزْرَعُ الْفَلَّاحَةُ الْوَرْدَةَ
The driver ^{1M} drives a car ^{1F} .	يَقُودُ السَّائِقُ سَيَّارَةً
The driver ^{1F} drives a car ^{1F} .	تَقُودُ السَّائِقَةُ سَيَّارَةً
The dog ^{1M} eats meat ^{1F} .	يَأْكُلُ الْكَلْبُ لَحْمًا
The dog ^{1F} eats meat ^{1F} .	تَأْكُلُ الْكَلْبَةُ لَحْمًا
The cat ^{1M} drinks milk ^{1M} .	يَشْرَبُ الْقِطُّ لَبَنًا
The cat ^{1F} drinks milk ^{1M} .	تَشْرَبُ الْقِطَّةُ لَبَنًا

Rule (1080): The future tense is made of the present tense after attaching the letter seen (سَ) to the beginning.

The farmers ^{1M} plants the flower ^{1F} .	يَزْرَعُ الْفَلَّاحُ الْوَرْدَةَ
The farmers ^{1M} will plant the flower ^{1F} .	سَيَزْرَعُ الْفَلَّاحُ الْوَرْدَةَ

- Procedure to follow when composing a verb sentence:
 1. Based on the tense of the verb, use Rule 1020 to find the proper Tashkil for the verb, i.e., Damma, Fatha or Sukon. Place this Tashkil on the verb.
 2. If the subject is female, then find out where to put the female open Ta'a:
 - a. For the past tense, if the subject is female, then use Rule 1060 [add open Ta'a at the end of the root]
 - b. For the present tense, if the subject is female, then use Rule 1060 [add open Ta'a at the beginning of the root]
 3. Find the subject noun and determine the I3rab as follows:
 - a. Rule 1040 [The default case subject is Marfo3].
 - b. Rule 290 to select the form, i.e., for Marfo3 it is Damma, Alif, or Waw.
 - c. Use Rule 280 for the Surf, i.e., check if you can have Tanwin.
 4. Find the object noun and then determine the I3rab as follows:
 - a. Rule 1050 [The default case object is Mansob]
 - b. Rule 290 to pick the correct form, i.e for Mansob it is Fatha, Kasra or Ya'a.
 - c. Use Rule 280 for the Surf, i.e. check if you can have Tanwin or Kasra.
 5. If the object noun has Tanwin Fatha, then use Rule 150, note b, to find out if you need to add an Alif. If yes, then put the Tanwin on the Alif, otherwise, the Tanwin is placed on the last letter of the noun.

Rule (1090): Finding out what is subject and what is object

The subject is Marfo3 but the object is Mansob.

Fatima hit Zaynub	ضَرَبَتْ فَاطِمَةُ زَيْنَبَ
Zaynab hit Fatima	ضَرَبَتْ زَيْنَبُ فَاطِمَةَ

Both Fatima and Zaynub are single female nouns. According to rule 290, Marfo3 is Damma [290, R3, C4] and Mansob is Fatha [290, R3, C5]. According to rule 280, case 1, Surf is not allowed to either Fatima or Zaynub

11. Verbs in Noun Sentences.

Rule (1110): The default sentence structure

The default sentence structure is [Noun or pronoun] +[Verb]+[Object].

Rule (1120): The root for any verb

The root for any verb is the past tense, 3rd person, 1M. (فَعَلَ) "HE".

Rule (1130): Rules for the standard verb - case of single pronoun

A. The case of sound perfect verbs (الفِعْلُ الصَّحِيحُ السَّالِمُ)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Type	Count and Gender	Past	Present	Future	Command
2		الْعَدَدُ وَالنُّوعُ	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي	فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ	فِعْلٌ مُسْتَقْبَلٌ	فِعْلٌ أَمْرٌ
3	1st Person الْمُتَكَلِّمُ	Singular مُفْرَدٌ	I did فَعَلْتُ	I do أَفْعَلُ	I will do سَأَفْعَلُ	-
4		Many أَكْثَرُ مِنْ وَاحِدٍ	We did فَعَلْنَا	We do نَفْعَلُ	We will do سَنَفْعَلُ	-
5	2nd Person الْمُخَاطَبُ	1M مُفْرَدٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	You did فَعَلْتَ	You do تَفْعَلُ	You will do سَتَفْعَلُ	You must do إِفْعَلْ
6		1F مُفْرَدٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	You did فَعَلْتِ	You do تَفْعَلِ	You will do سَتَفْعَلِ	You must do إِفْعَلِي
7		2M, 2F مُتَنَّى مُذَكَّرٌ وَمُؤَنَّثٌ	You did فَعَلْتُمَا	You do تَفْعَلَا	You will do سَتَفْعَلَا	You must do إِفْعَلَا
8		3+M جَمْعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	You did فَعَلْتُمْ	You do تَفْعَلُوا	You will do سَتَفْعَلُوا	you must do إِفْعَلُوا
9		3+F جَمْعٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	You did فَعَلْتُنَّ	You do تَفْعَلْنَ	You will do سَتَفْعَلْنَ	You must do إِفْعَلْنَ
10	3rd Person الْعَائِبُ	1M مفرد مذكّر	He did* فَعَلَ (root)	He does يَفْعَلُ	He will do سَيَفْعَلُ	-
11		1F مفرد مؤنث	She did فَعَلَتْ	She does تَفْعَلُ	She will do سَتَفْعَلُ	-
12		2M مُتَنَّى مُذَكَّرٌ	They did فَعَلَا	They do يَفْعَلَا	They will do سَيَفْعَلَا	-
13		2F مُتَنَّى مُؤَنَّثٌ	They did فَعَلَتَا	They do تَفْعَلَا	They will do سَتَفْعَلَا	-
14		3+M جَمْعٌ مُذَكَّرٌ	They did فَعَلُوا	They do يَفْعَلُوا	They will do سَيَفْعَلُوا	-
15		3+F جَمْعٌ مُؤَنَّثٌ	They did فَعَلْنَ	They do يَفْعَلْنَ	They will do سَيَفْعَلْنَ	-

B. Other cases of sound verbs and the cases of ill verbs.

To do at higher levels.

Rule (1150): Notes on the table for the perfect sound verbs.

1. The first person has only two cases. I and We. "I" is for the single male or female, and "We" is for more than two males or females.
2. For the second person 2M and 2F are always the same.
3. Female-Noon (نُونُ النَّسْوَةِ) is always attached to the end 3F whether it is first person, second person or third person. It has no Shaddah to distinguish between it and the emphasize noon. Note that the female noon and the emphasize noon in the Quran text has a Shaddah. The context would differentiate between them.
4. Dual-Alif (أَلِفُ الْمُثَنَّى) is always attached to the end in all cases.
5. Group-Waw (وَاوُ الْجَمَاعَةِ) is always attached to the end of all 3+M cases.
6. The command verb is only for the second person. You can't command yourself, i.e. the first person, and you can't command an absent person.
7. The second person command verbs for 1F don't have Kasra at the end except for the command form it has Ya'a. This note is important due to the fact that people put Ya'a at the end of all forms, including the command form. The reasons this particular case is important because very common that people attach Ya'a at the end of all forms, whether it is past, present or command verbs.
8. The future verb is always the present verb with the letter Seen (س) attached at the beginning.
9. "I, we, you, he, she, they" are subject pronouns. "me, us, you, him, her, them" are object pronoun.

Rule (1170): Double pronouns' table for the past tense verb "x thanked y"

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		me	us	you ^{1M}	you ^{1F}	you ^{2M,2F}	you ^{3+M}	you ^{3F}	him	her	them ^{2M, 2F}	them ^{3+M}	them ^{3+F}
1		(1)	شَكَرْتُنَا	شَكَرْتُكَ	شَكَرْتُنِي	شَكَرْتُكُمَا	شَكَرْتُنْكُمْ	شَكَرْتُنْكَنَّ	شَكَرْتُهُ	شَكَرْتُهَا	شَكَرْتُهُمَا	شَكَرْتُهُمْ	شَكَرْتُهُنَّ
2	I												
3	We ^{2+M,2+F}	شَكَرْتَانِيَا	(2)	شَكَرْتَاكَ	شَكَرْتَانِي	شَكَرْتَاكُمَا	شَكَرْتَانْكُمْ	شَكَرْتَانْكَنَّ	شَكَرْتَاهُ	شَكَرْتَاهَا	شَكَرْتَاهُمَا	شَكَرْتَاهُمْ	شَكَرْتَاهُنَّ
4	You ^{1M}	شَكَرْتَنِي	شَكَرْتَنَا	(3)	-	-	-	-	شَكَرْتَهُ	شَكَرْتَهَا	شَكَرْتَهُمَا	شَكَرْتَهُمْ	شَكَرْتَهُنَّ
5	You ^{1F}	شَكَرْتَنِي	شَكَرْتَنَا	-	(4)	-	-	-	شَكَرْتِهِ	شَكَرْتَهَا	شَكَرْتَهُمَا	شَكَرْتَهُمْ	شَكَرْتَهُنَّ
6	You ^{2M, 2F}	شَكَرْتَمَانِيَا	شَكَرْتَمَانَا	-	-	(5)	-	-	شَكَرْتَمَاهُ	شَكَرْتَمَاهَا	شَكَرْتَمَاهُمَا	شَكَرْتَمَاهُمْ	شَكَرْتَمَاهُنَّ
7	You ^{3+M}	شَكَرْتُمُونِي	شَكَرْتُمُونَا	-	-	-	(6)	-	شَكَرْتُمُوهُ	شَكَرْتُمُوهَا	شَكَرْتُمُوهُمَا	شَكَرْتُمُوهُمْ	شَكَرْتُمُوهُنَّ
8	You ^{3+F}	شَكَرْتُمُنِي	شَكَرْتُمُونَا	-	-	-	-	(7)	شَكَرْتُنْتَهُ	شَكَرْتُنْتَهَا	شَكَرْتُنْتَهُمَا	شَكَرْتُنْتَهُمْ	شَكَرْتُنْتَهُنَّ
9	He	شَكَرْتَنِي	شَكَرْتَنَا	شَكَرْتَكَ	شَكَرْتَنِي	شَكَرْتَكُمَا	شَكَرْتُنْكُمْ	شَكَرْتُنْكَنَّ	شَكَرْتَهُ	شَكَرْتَهَا	شَكَرْتَهُمَا	شَكَرْتَهُمْ	شَكَرْتَهُنَّ
10	She	شَكَرْتَنِي	شَكَرْتَنَا	شَكَرْتَكَ	شَكَرْتَنِي	شَكَرْتَكُمَا	شَكَرْتُنْكُمْ	شَكَرْتُنْكَنَّ	شَكَرْتَهُ	شَكَرْتَهَا	شَكَرْتَهُمَا	شَكَرْتَهُمْ	شَكَرْتَهُنَّ
11	They ^{2M}	شَكَرْتَانِيَا	شَكَرْتَانَا	شَكَرْتَاكَ	شَكَرْتَانِي	شَكَرْتَاكُمَا	شَكَرْتَانْكُمْ	شَكَرْتَانْكَنَّ	شَكَرْتَاهُ	شَكَرْتَاهَا	شَكَرْتَاهُمَا	شَكَرْتَاهُمْ	شَكَرْتَاهُنَّ
12	They ^{2F}	شَكَرْتَانِيَا	شَكَرْتَانَا	شَكَرْتَاكَ	شَكَرْتَانِي	شَكَرْتَاكُمَا	شَكَرْتَانْكُمْ	شَكَرْتَانْكَنَّ	شَكَرْتَاهُ	شَكَرْتَاهَا	شَكَرْتَاهُمَا	شَكَرْتَاهُمْ	شَكَرْتَاهُنَّ
13	They ^{3+M}	شَكَرْتُونِي	شَكَرْتُونَا	شَكَرْتُونَاكَ	شَكَرْتُونِي	شَكَرْتُونَاكُمَا	شَكَرْتُونْكُمْ	شَكَرْتُونْكَنَّ	شَكَرْتُونَهُ	شَكَرْتُونَهَا	شَكَرْتُونَهُمَا	شَكَرْتُونَهُمْ	شَكَرْتُونَهُنَّ
14	They ^{3+F}	شَكَرْتُونِي	شَكَرْتُونَا	شَكَرْتُونَاكَ	شَكَرْتُونِي	شَكَرْتُونَاكُمَا	شَكَرْتُونْكُمْ	شَكَرْتُونْكَنَّ	شَكَرْتُونَهُ	شَكَرْتُونَهَا	شَكَرْتُونَهُمَا	شَكَرْتُونَهُمْ	شَكَرْتُونَهُنَّ

Rule (1180): Double pronouns' table for the past tense verb "x thanked self"

The numbers shown in the table below are referenced in table 1170.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I thanked myself	we thanked our selves	You thanked yourself		You thanked yourselves		
One	Many 2+	1M	1F	2M, 2F	3+M	3+F
شَكَرْتُ نَفْسِي	شَكَرْنَا أَنْفُسَنَا	شَكَرْتَ نَفْسَكَ	شَكَرْتِ نَفْسَكَ	شَكَرْتُمَا أَنْفُسَكُمَا	شَكَرْتُمْ أَنْفُسَكُمْ	شَكَرْتُنَّ أَنْفُسَكُنَّ

8	9	10	11	12
He thanked himself	She thanked herself	They ^{2M,2F} thanked themselves ^{2M,2F}	They ^{3+M} thanked themselves	They ^{3+F} thanked themselves
شَكَرَ نَفْسَهُ	شَكَرَتْ نَفْسَهَا	شَكَرَا أَنْفُسَهُمَا	شَكَرُوا أَنْفُسَهُمْ	شَكَرْنَ أَنْفُسَهُنَّ

Rule (1190): Double pronouns' table for the present tense verb "x thank y"

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1		Me	us	you ^{1M}	you ^{1F}	you ^{2M,2F}	you ^{3M}	you ^{3F}	him	her	them ^{2M, 2F}	them ^{3+M}	them ^{3+F}
2	I	(1)	أَشْكُرْنَا	أَشْكُرْكَ	أَشْكُرْكِ	أَشْكُرْكُمْ	أَشْكُرْكُمْ	أَشْكُرْكُمْ	أَشْكُرُهُ	أَشْكُرْهَا	أَشْكُرْهُمَا	أَشْكُرْهُمْ	أَشْكُرْهُمْ
3	We ^{2+M}	نَشْكُرْنَا يَا	(2)	نَشْكُرْكَ	نَشْكُرْكِ	نَشْكُرْكُمْ	نَشْكُرْكُمْ	نَشْكُرْكُمْ	نَشْكُرُهُ	نَشْكُرْهَا	نَشْكُرْهُمَا	نَشْكُرْهُمْ	نَشْكُرْهُمْ
4	You ^{1M}	تَشْكُرْنِي	تَشْكُرْنَا	(3)	تَشْكُرْنِي	تَشْكُرْكُمْ	تَشْكُرْكُمْ	تَشْكُرْكُمْ	تَشْكُرُهُ	تَشْكُرْهَا	تَشْكُرْهُمَا	تَشْكُرْهُمْ	تَشْكُرْهُمْ
5	You ^{1F}	تَشْكُرِينِي	تَشْكُرِينَا	تَشْكُرِيكِ	(4)	تَشْكُرِيكُمْ	تَشْكُرِيكُمْ	تَشْكُرِيكُمْ	تَشْكُرِيَهُ	تَشْكُرِيَهَا	تَشْكُرِيَهُمَا	تَشْكُرِيَهُمْ	تَشْكُرِيَهُمْ
6	You ^{2M, 2F}	تَشْكُرَانِي	تَشْكُرَانَا	تَشْكُرَاكِ	(5)	تَشْكُرَاكُمْ	تَشْكُرَاكُمْ	تَشْكُرَاكُمْ	تَشْكُرَايَهُ	تَشْكُرَايَهَا	تَشْكُرَايَهُمَا	تَشْكُرَايَهُمْ	تَشْكُرَايَهُمْ
7	You ^{3+M}	تَشْكُرُونِي	تَشْكُرُونَا	تَشْكُرُواكِ	تَشْكُرُواكِ	تَشْكُرُواكُمْ	(6)	تَشْكُرُواكُمْ	تَشْكُرُوهُ	تَشْكُرُوهَا	تَشْكُرُوهُمَا	تَشْكُرُوهُمْ	تَشْكُرُوهُمْ
8	You ^{3+F}	تَشْكُرُونِي	تَشْكُرُونِي	تَشْكُرُونَاكِ	تَشْكُرُونَاكِ	تَشْكُرُونَاكُمْ	(7)	تَشْكُرُونَاكُمْ	تَشْكُرُونَهُ	تَشْكُرُونَهَا	تَشْكُرُونَهُمَا	تَشْكُرُونَهُمْ	تَشْكُرُونَهُمْ
9	He	يَشْكُرْنِي	يَشْكُرْنَا	يَشْكُرْكَ	يَشْكُرْكِ	يَشْكُرْكُمْ	يَشْكُرْكُمْ	يَشْكُرْكُمْ	يَشْكُرُهُ	يَشْكُرْهَا	يَشْكُرْهُمَا	يَشْكُرْهُمْ	يَشْكُرْهُمْ
10	She	تَشْكُرْنِي	تَشْكُرْنَا	تَشْكُرْكَ	تَشْكُرْكِ	تَشْكُرْكُمْ	تَشْكُرْكُمْ	تَشْكُرْكُمْ	تَشْكُرُهُ	تَشْكُرْهَا	تَشْكُرْهُمَا	تَشْكُرْهُمْ	تَشْكُرْهُمْ
11	They ^{2M}	يَشْكُرَانِي	يَشْكُرَانَا	يَشْكُرَاكِ	يَشْكُرَاكِ	يَشْكُرَاكُمْ	يَشْكُرَاكُمْ	يَشْكُرَاكُمْ	يَشْكُرَاهُ	يَشْكُرَاهَا	يَشْكُرَاهُمَا	يَشْكُرَاهُمْ	يَشْكُرَاهُمْ
12	They ^{2F}	تَشْكُرَانِي	تَشْكُرَانَا	تَشْكُرَاكِ	تَشْكُرَاكِ	تَشْكُرَاكُمْ	تَشْكُرَاكُمْ	تَشْكُرَاكُمْ	تَشْكُرَاهُ	تَشْكُرَاهَا	تَشْكُرَاهُمَا	تَشْكُرَاهُمْ	تَشْكُرَاهُمْ
13	They ^{3+M}	يَشْكُرُونِي	يَشْكُرُونَا	يَشْكُرُواكِ	يَشْكُرُواكِ	يَشْكُرُواكُمْ	يَشْكُرُواكُمْ	يَشْكُرُواكُمْ	يَشْكُرُوهُ	يَشْكُرُوهَا	يَشْكُرُوهُمَا	يَشْكُرُوهُمْ	يَشْكُرُوهُمْ
14	They ^{3+F}	تَشْكُرُونِي	تَشْكُرُونَا	تَشْكُرُونَاكِ	تَشْكُرُونَاكِ	تَشْكُرُونَاكُمْ	تَشْكُرُونَاكُمْ	تَشْكُرُونَاكُمْ	تَشْكُرُونَهُ	تَشْكُرُونَهَا	تَشْكُرُونَهُمَا	تَشْكُرُونَهُمْ	تَشْكُرُونَهُمْ

Rule (1200): Double pronouns' table for the present tense verb "x thank self"

The numbers shown in the table below are referenced in table 1190.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I thank myself	we thank our selves	You thank yourself		You thank yourselves		
One	Many	1M	1F	2M, 2F	3+M	3+F
أَشْكُرُ نَفْسِي	نَشْكُرُ أَنْفُسَنَا	تَشْكُرُ نَفْسَكَ	تَشْكُرِ نَفْسِكَ	تَشْكُرُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ	تَشْكُرُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ	تَشْكُرْنَ أَنْفُسَهُنَّ

The numbers shown in the table below are not referenced in table 1170.

8	9	10	11	12
He thanks himself	She thanks herself	They ^{2M,2F} thank themselves	They ^{3+M} thank themselves	They ^{3+F} thank themselves
يَشْكُرُ نَفْسَهُ	تَشْكُرُ نَفْسَهَا	يَشْكُرُوا أَنْفُسَهُمَا	يَشْكُرُوا أَنْفُسَهُمْ	تَشْكُرْنَ أَنْفُسَهُنَّ

Rule (1210): Double pronouns' table for the present tense verb "x must thank y" under construction

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	-	Me	us	you ^{1M}	you ^{1F}	you ^{2M,2F}	you ^{3M}	you ^{3F}	him	her	them ^{2M,2F}	them ^{3+M}	them ^{3+F}
4	you ^{1+M}	أَشْكُرْنِي	أَشْكُرْنَا	(3)	أَشْكُرْنِي	أَشْكُرْكُمْ	أَشْكُرْكُمْ	أَشْكُرْكُمْ	أَشْكُرْهُ	أَشْكُرْهَا	أَشْكُرْهُمَا	أَشْكُرْهُمْ	أَشْكُرْهُنَّ
5	you ^{1F}	أَشْكُرْنِي	أَشْكُرْنَا	أَشْكُرِيكَ	(4)	أَشْكُرِيكُمْ	أَشْكُرِيكُمْ	أَشْكُرِيكُمْ	أَشْكُرِيهِ	أَشْكُرِيهَا	أَشْكُرِيهُمَا	أَشْكُرِيَهُمْ	أَشْكُرِيَهُنَّ
6	you ^{2M,2F}	أَشْكُرَانِي	أَشْكُرَانَا	أَشْكُرَاكَ	أَشْكُرَاكَ	(5)	أَشْكُرَايَكُمْ	أَشْكُرَايَكُمْ	أَشْكُرَايَهُ	أَشْكُرَايَهَا	أَشْكُرَايَهُمَا	أَشْكُرَايَهُمْ	أَشْكُرَايَهُنَّ
7	you ^{3+M}	أَشْكُرُونِي	أَشْكُرُونَا	أَشْكُرُواكَ	أَشْكُرُواكَ	أَشْكُرُواكُمْ	(6)	أَشْكُرُواكُمْ	أَشْكُرُوهُ	أَشْكُرُوهَا	أَشْكُرُوهُمَا	أَشْكُرُوهُمْ	أَشْكُرُوهُنَّ
8	you ^{3+F}	أَشْكُرْنِي	أَشْكُرْنِي	أَشْكُرْنَاكَ	أَشْكُرْنَاكَ	أَشْكُرْنَاكُمْ	أَشْكُرْنَاكُمْ	(7)	أَشْكُرْنَاهُ	أَشْكُرْنَاهَا	أَشْكُرْنَاهُمَا	أَشْكُرْنَاهُمْ	أَشْكُرْنَاهُنَّ